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THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A. P. R. O.), 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MAY, 1960

EXCLUSIVE IGY PHOTO ANALYSIS

THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE STORY

Editor's Note: The following is a chronological record of APRO's public release of information concerning the now-famous pure magnesium fragments from Ubatuba, Brazil. They are, to our knowledge, the only indisputable physical evidence which indicates the extraterrestrial nature of the unconventional aerial objects. On 10 March the following letter was mailed to Major Tacker in Washington:

* * *

We realize that it is unlikely that any positive action can be taken on the contents of this letter at your level but are trusting that you will forward it to the proper agency. We feel, however, that it should be routed through you since it concerns directly a recent report issued by your office to the effect that the Air Force has no physical evidence indicating that any UFOs are real and extraterrestrial.

A release which you issued early this year, according to UPI, states: "no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called flying saucer, has ever been found." This statement, as it stands, is not true; however it is not our intent or purpose to belabor you concerning the accuracy of statements issued through your office. I have been associated with Public Relations long enough to understand that a Public Information Office bears the same relationship to its military service that an advertising agency bears to its sponsor. The function of a public relations organ is to build the sponsor's prestige and sell the product.

APRO has in its possession the physical evidence which the United States Air Force denies having been able to acquire. It is, in fact, a portion of an extraterrestrial vehicle which met with disaster in the earth's atmosphere. The catastrophe was witnessed by numerous human beings. The gratifying aspect of this case, however, is that we do not have to depend on the testimony of witnesses to establish the reality of the incident for THE MOST ADVANCED LABORATORY TESTS INDICATE THAT THE RESIDUAL MATERIAL COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED

THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF ANY KNOWN TERRESTRIAL TECHNIQUES.

It has been claimed by some sources that the United States Air Force has proof positive in its possession of the sort outlined above, and is deliberately withholding this evidence for reasons of its own. It has been postulated by others that the United States Air Force, through sheer bureaucratic incompetence, has failed to acquire or recognize such evidence even though such exists. We do not have access to sufficient information to warrant support of either position, nor do we wish to enter this controversy.

Instead, we humbly submit this proposition: The evidence which we have is available to the United States Air Force —not to be buried—not to be bickered about—but rather to be examined by scientific authorities acceptable to all parties concerned.

The press carried excerpts from the letter on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and on the 15th, one day after the date of the letter subsequently received by the Director, the press carried parts of Major Tacker's answer to APRO. The following is the answer which was dated the 14th, and received on Thursday, 17 March:

Department of the Air Force, Washington, Office of the Secretary, 14 March, 1960: Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letter of 9 March 1960 inclosing a photograph of fragments which are purported to be part of a "flying saucer" which exploded within the earth's atmosphere. The proper office to which this evidence should be submitted is the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. I am referring your letter to them immediately and would suggest that in the interest of time you submit these fragments to them at once with a covering letter. I would also suggest that you register these items and obtain a U. S. Post Office return receipt for them. Sincerely, signed Lawrence J. Tacker, Major, USAF, Public Information Division, Office of Information.

On the 17th, Mrs. Lorenzen sent the following telegram to Major Tacker: Your proposal that APRO send the UFO residuals to ATIC for study must be respectfully declined since AFR 200-2

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 2)

Editor's Note: We will precede the conclusion of Dr. Fontes' article on the IGY photographs with the following analysis of the photographs which was performed for APRO by our Photo Analyst, Mr. John T. Hopf. Coupled with the documented physical evidence case in our files, we feel that our case for the extraterrestrial nature of the UAO is complete. The analysis follows:

* * *

The four photographs taken by Almiro Barauna on January 15, 1958 are without a doubt the finest record of a UAO to come into my hands. Although there can be no question of their authenticity due to the circumstances under which they were taken, I have made a careful study of the 8×10 enlargements sent to me. I am satisfied that these enlarged prints and the blow-ups from them which I made for publication in the Bulletin show all or nearly all the detail that was visible in the negatives. (APRO could not obtain the negatives.)

The data as previously published in the Bulletin is as follows—Camera: Roliflex, Model E, F2.8 lens. Exposure: F8, 1/125 second. Kind of film: Not stated. Time of day: 12:20 p.m. Weather: Bright overcast.

Six exposures were made in 14 seconds as determined by subsequent tests with the same camera and photographer. Two of these (Nos. 4 and 5) did not show the object as the photographer's aim was upset by the confusion on deck. (See diagram in the March Bulletin.)

I have carefully weighed this data against the actual appearance of the photographs and have reached these conclusions:

1. The general appearance of the sky, water, rock detail, etc., indicates that they **were** taken on an overcast day.

2. The density and contrast of the UAO is that of a **solid** object at a considerable distance from the camera under such lighting conditions. This was checked by comparison with many similar distant photographs of conventional aircraft taken under overcast conditions. This comparison also indicates a likely size of 120×24 feet as deduced from the studies and tests made by the Brazilian government.

(See *IGY Photo*, page 4)

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EDITORIAL

This short editorial will serve to clarify a few things, including the extreme tardiness of this issue of the Bulletin. Mr. Hopf has, unfortunately, experienced some grief and grave illness within his family and everything considered, we are very grateful for his excellent work on the IGY pictures despite the fact that the Bulletin had to wait for an analysis, thus being late.

The information divulged concerning the physical evidence story is all fact, and no assumptions are included. We have given the members the straight story without embellishments. The staff feels that the membership is intelligent enough to draw its own conclusions.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Joao Martins of O Cruzeiro magazine, for his excellent coverage of the Physical Evidence story and to Dr. Fontes, our medical doctor Representative in Brazil for doing a Spartan job of getting the facts to the press of South America. As well as all major newspapers in South America, the story was carried by O Cruzeiro and Visao.

We were happy to see that both Joao's and Olavo's pictures were used, thus establishing them as experts on the subject of UAO in their country and on the South American continent. This was Dr. Fontes' first introduction to the public as a UAO investigator and researcher, but Martins has been known as an expert in the field for many years.

We have had some complaints about the tardiness of this issue, but by and large, most members have been patient. We would like to remind the membership that despite sickness, financial problems and the other inhibiting factors which hinder a UAO research editor and staff, we are still the only serious UAO research group which is publishing regularly and usually on schedule. Delays are unavoidable at times, but we continue to do our best.

The Staff urges members to send clippings dealing with APRO's press release of 13 March 1960 so that copies of the March Bulletin can be mailed to the newspapers who were interested in the Physical Evidence story. The press wires did not carry through with the story, and when the details were released, AP killed the story at Kansas City, and UPI carried several mentions on its radio wire for one day. Therefore, it is important that each and every publication which carried details be presented with the full story.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Effective 30 June, APRO's new address will be 4740 E. Cooper, Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Lorenzen has accepted a position with the National Science Foundation at the Kitt Peak Observatory there. The project's goal is the placement of a 50-inch reflector diffraction limited telescope in 24-hour orbit. Correspondence from headquarters will come to a virtual halt until the new headquarters are established and the Lorenzens hope members will understand this necessary slow-down.

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 1)
would prevent release to the public of any test results obtained there. Our moral obligation to our members and the general public prevents us from entering into such an arrangement. Signed, Coral Lorenzen, Director, APRO.

Along with this telegram, a release was made to the press wire service and local news agencies:

Mrs. Lorenzen announced that members of the APRO staff are busy preparing a brief containing all pertinent

facts relating to the physical evidence, for release to news media. It will contain time, place, circumstances of the incident from which the mysterious metal arose. In addition it will outline the various tests which were performed leading to the conclusion that the material could not have originated on this planet. Mrs. Lorenzen expects the brief to be ready within two days, and explained that APRO members and staff members are volunteer workers and all efforts on behalf of APRO are on a spare-time basis.

On the 14th, a short release to pacify the reporters which had begun hammering at APRO's door, had been given which clearly outlined our plans: "If Air Force response is favorable APRO will suggest the following three-point program: (1) APRO officers working with duly appointed AF liaison personnel would establish a board of experts representing military and civilian UFO researchers. (2) Said board would decide what meaningful tests need to be performed on the material in question. (3) The board would then select a qualified testing agency where tests would be performed under its cognizance."

This offer plus that of the initial letter of 9 March were completely ignored, and in a letter dated 23 March, Tacker talked about 200-2: "Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: I refer to your Western Union telegram dated 17 March 1960 stating that APRO would not send the UFO residue it claims to have to the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, because Air Force Regulation 200-2 would prevent release of the findings to the general public. This is erroneous and I can assure you that Air Force findings would be released immediately to the general public and the purported UFO evidence would be returned to your organization upon completion of the analysis and/or evaluation.

Mrs. Lorenzen's answer, dated 2 April is as follows:

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 23 March 1960 is reassuring but confusing. In a position as critical as the one we presently occupy, we cannot afford to proceed on the basis of faith or idle assumption. Therefore, would you please clear up the following points?

1. Is AFR 200-2 superseded by any other AFR's? If so, what others?

2. Is AFR 200-2 still in effect?

3. Do you mean to imply that AFR 200-2 will be circumvented or ignored in our particular case?

4. Is the assurance stated in your letter of 23 March 1960 based on the assumption that our UFO residue can be identified as a "familiar object"?

We must have the answers to these questions before proceeding since the

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 3)

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 2)

contents of your letter apparently stand in direct contradiction to AFR 200-2.

A copy of the Regulations upon which you base your premise would be appreciated here.

This letter was answered by another from Tacker dated 5 April, which read: Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letter of 2 April 1960 concerning AFR 200-2. For your information I am enclosing a copy of this regulation. You will note that paragraph 7b therein provides for releasing information on UFO sightings and results of investigations. Paragraph 8 therein also provides that all information concerning UFOs, regardless of origin, will be released to the public by this Office. Nowhere in the regulation does it preclude providing the public with information on sightings and evaluations. Sincerely, Lawrence J. Tacker, etc.

On the 18th of April, the following text of a letter of the same date, was sent to Tacker: Dear Sir: Your letter of 5 April 1960 with AFR 200-2 inclosed serves to clarify a point of confusion on our part. We were not aware that the new regulation (of 4 September 1959) differed so much from the old where public relations policies are concerned. The differences are reassuring indeed and we shall take immediate steps to establish liaison with ATIC with the aim of submitting our physical evidence for examination. It is noted that contact with any other persons or organizations that may have factual data on a UFO or can offer corroborating evidence is recommended under Paragraph 5d and that direct communication with us by ATIC can be authorized under Paragraph 6a.

Carbon copies of communications to ATIC from this office will be currently forwarded to you if you so request.

Consider this letter also as a formal request for release of information in conformance with AFR 200-2, Paragraph 8—specifically: the details of a UFO incident at Biggs AFB, El Paso, Texas which prompted a 7-line alert on the morning of 25 March 1960 and the conclusions of ATIC concerning this incident. Sincerely, Coral E. Lorenzen, Director. On the 20th a letter pertaining to the physical evidence was sent to ATIC. The following is Major Tacker's answer (he had stressed that we would receive information through his office): Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letters of 18 and 29 April 1960 addressed to this office and Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center respectively.

On 25 March 1960, at 1050Z (0350 local), three airmen standing guard duty on the ramp at Biggs Air Force Base sighted an unidentified flying object. The witnesses described the object as flowing

blue-white, approximately the size of a half-dollar held at arm's length, round, and moving at very high speed. The witnesses all agree that the object left no tail or trail, but did make a sound like a child's top with holes. The object was reported as moving generally from WEW to ENE and was in sight approximately four seconds. The authorities at Biggs conducted an investigation in accordance with AFR 200-2, but were unable to determine the cause. Analysis of all the available information points toward this object as being a bolide. The early hour which the sighting took place is probably why there were no other witnesses to the incident.

The Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center is interested in any physical evidence or data which will assist in determining the cause of a UFO sighting. Therefore, will you please forward a sample of the material and technical report concerning the Ubatuba Beach case to ATIC for analysis and/or evaluation. Names and specific qualifications of persons involved should accompany the report.

A search of reference material in the AMC technical library failed to reveal the name of Mr. Ibrahim Sued, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, or any of the persons mentioned in the article on the incident carried in the APRO Bulletin.

ATIC files reveal no record of the New Haven, Connecticut case referenced in your letter. This case is approximately seven years old and any information which could be derived at this late date would not be reliable. However, I would suggest that you forward the residual material for this case to ATIC and ask them to analyze it. Sincerely, Lawrence J. Tacker.

It is obvious at this time that the Air Force wants those fragments. There is no doubt, also, that they would find some way of burying their findings or finding some way to clutter up the evidence with extraneous comments and evaluations which would tend to discredit or cast doubt upon the conclusions of Dr. Fontes and the APRO staff.

Our informants at Biggs Air Force Base and in El Paso indicate that the object mentioned in our letter to Tacker, had maneuvered over the El Paso area; that it had hovered over the alert facility, and stayed long enough to badly frighten several individuals. The sound was not that of a bolide or any other kind of meteor. Even the description of the object in Major Tacker's letter does not fit a meteor. Yet the evidence has been "interpreted" to indicate that the object was a meteor! On the basis of this, can we entrust our precious bits of pure magnesium to the U. S. mails? Can we afford, after the years of work we have put into the physical evidence, to entrust it to the men who would label the Biggs

AFB object a bolide meteor?

The Director, Mrs. Lorenzen, held a Secret clearance when she was employed by the Air Force at Holloman. If the Air Force wants the magnesium badly enough, they might try an offer to furnish transportation for the Director and two other APRO scientific people to ATIC or any testing lab for an analysis. The Air Force claims it spends \$10,000 on each investigation—here is one well worth the money. Reputable scientists have already paved the way.

During the foregoing chain of events, the Lorenzen home telephone, which is a private line, was repeatedly under surveillance. Calls between Mr. Lorenzen at his place of employment at Holloman and Mrs. Lorenzen at the APRO office, were monitored. When the final physical evidence release went out to the press wires on the 18th of March, an editor at Kansas City "killed" it, and it went out without the AP byline. UPI waited until the 22nd (probably checking with science editors), then released it worldwide. The physical evidence story was accepted well abroad, but in the U. S., editors refrained from too wide a use of it, and it fell flat. We have labeled this attitude "Brinksterism" because people have a tendency to want the facts until they are confronted with them—they come to the brink of the truth and then turn their backs.

Most researchers would scream "censorship"—we have said in the past and will reiterate at this time—there could have been censorship, but we just don't know. A certain fear of confirmation of the unknown element seems to play a big part in this; perhaps we will never know just how much.

We do know this: On the 22nd of March, Mrs. Lorenzen was informed by a friend that her "201" file at Holloman had been opened. A "201" is the personal, confidential file of civil service employees which contains the results of information gathered by intelligence and security officers pertaining to personality, morality, political convictions, police record, if any, etc., and it is upon the basis of this information that a security clearance is issued.

Someone was vitally interested in personal information about the Director, and that person had to be in the military, because only a qualified officer or security agent has access to that file. Was someone trying to find something to use as a weapon against Mrs. Lorenzen and APRO? It is highly unlikely that we shall ever have the answer to that one, either. We can deduce, however, that we will not receive any large amount of cooperation from Major Tacker—his hands are tied. We will have to "go it alone," as it were, for several reasons. The members are invited to draw their

(See Physical Evidence, page 8)

IGY Photo . . .

(Continued from page 1)

3. The object is **not** luminous or cloud-like as in many other UAO photographs.

4. The shutter speed of 1/25 second used **would** be enough to "stop" an object going several hundred miles an hour if it were far enough from the camera, as this one was. It is interesting to note that the outline of the object is quite sharp in views Nos. 2 and 3 where it had slowed down, but slightly blurred in Nos. 1 and 4 where it was going at a higher speed and the shutter setting was not high enough to freeze the motion. Greater distance would also contribute to this effect.

5. I can see **no** evidence of a vapor trail or luminous halo as reported by some witnesses. This may not have registered due to overexposure of the sky background.

6. Had the shutter been set at 1/250 or 1/500 second, we would have had a much sharper set of pictures; however, Mr. Barauna should be complimented on his alertness and self-control in getting photographs as good as these under such trying conditions. Had he stopped to re-set his shutter speed, we might not have had this valuable evidence at all.

UAO SIGHTINGS AT THE ISLAND OF TRINDADE

By OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D.

Part III

The Official Attitude of the Brazilian Navy. Official Documents and Additional Evidence About the UAO Photos Taken from the NE "Almirante Saldanha"

* * *

At the beginning of this report, it was said that the UAO photographs taken at the Island of Trindade were proven to be genuine, according to official statements. The first official document supporting that statement has already been presented to the reader; it was the Navy secret memorandum to the House of Representatives with the answers to the questions asked by Rep. S. Magalhaes. Two other official documents shall be presented now.

The Navy Official Release and Other Official Statements

On February 22, 1958, under pressure of public opinion and the press, the Brazilian Navy Ministry was forced to issue an official release, admitting for the first time that a UAO had been photographed over the Island of Trindade, in the presence of a number of members from the garrison of the NE "Almirante Saldanha." The document from the Navy Minister's office was the following:

"With respect to the news divulged

through the press insinuating that the Navy Ministry has attempted to avoid the publication of facts connected with the appearance of a strange object over the Island of Trindade, this office declares that such information is without basis.

"This Ministry sees no reason to forbid the publication of pictures of said object, taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna—who was at the Island of Trindade as a Navy guest—in the presence of a number of elements from the NE 'Almirante Saldanha' garrison, aboard that ship from which the photos were taken.

"Evidently, this Ministry cannot make any statement about the object sighted over the Island of Trindade, for the photos do not constitute enough evidence for such a purpose." Unquote (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, ULTIMA HORA, February 23; O GLOBO, February 24, etc. Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, February 23, 1958)

That same day, a Navy spokesman told the press that the authenticity of the photos taken aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" was now confirmed beyond any doubt, and that those who had rejected them as proof were entirely wrong. He also stated that the whole UFO problem was being investigated and, at the end, the Brazilian Navy would release a decisive report about it. (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, February 23, 1958)

Admiral Gerson de Macedo Soares, the Navy General Secretary, told the newspaper O GLOBO that what he knew about the matter was already in the papers. He concluded his statement with the following words: "I do not see any reason to doubt the reports of reliable witnesses. Personally, I believe in the reality of the flying saucers, even if they come from another planet."

Admiral Alves Camera, the Navy Minister, told the U.P. on February 24, "that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced." The statement was made when the Navy Minister was leaving the Rio Negro Palace, at Petropolis, after his weekly meeting with the President. Minister Alves Camera, talking with newspapermen, also said that "the Brazilian Navy has a big secret which cannot be released, because it cannot be explained." He confirmed once more the authenticity of the pictures taken from the NE "Almirante Saldanha." (Credit: Asapress dispatch, of Feb. 24, published in several newspapers)

Com. Paulo Moreira da Silva, in a new press interview, confirmed his previous statement that "the mysterious object seen at Trindade, on January 16, was not a meteorological balloon." He also rejected bluntly the possibility of a hoax with the following statement:

"I do not wish to discuss the personality

of the photographer who shot the pictures of the unknown object sighted by many people of recognized responsibility. I can state, however, that the photos are authentic, and that the film was developed on the same occasion, aboard the NE 'Almirante Saldanha'—and also that the image of the object on the negatives was verified, at that same opportunity, by several officers, **not eight days later** as it has been said—thus entirely discarding any possibility of photographic trick.

"I do not wish to advance my opinion, stating categorically that I saw a flying saucer. Yet, I can say that the UFO seen at the Island of Trindade was not a weather balloon, neither an American or Russian guided missile, nor a plane or a sea-gull. . . ." (Rio de Janeiro O JORNAL, February 26, 1958)

Since the beginning of the "Flying Saucer" mystery, the attitude of various governments has been and remains fundamentally the same—flying saucers **do** not exist. As any serious researcher on the subject will admit, there is a deplorable tendency toward secrecy and ridicule. But good UAO reports cannot be written off. And sometimes we have something more than good circumstantial evidence. In the Trindade case, for instance, we have an official release and official statements saying that an object was sighted, that it was a UAO, that it was photographed in the presence of witnesses, that the photos are genuine—and that the object in the photo was not a balloon, an American or Russian guided missile, an airplane, or a sea-gull. . . . What was it?

Com. Bacellar's Press Release

Captain-of-Corvette Carlos Alberto Bacellar, the C.O. of the Navy Oceanographic Post at the Island of Trindade from October, 1957, to January, 1958, was the man who rebuilt the Navy Base, and also a witness to several of the UAO sightings reported in this review. On January 16, 1958, he was aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" to make his return trip to Rio. He was contacted by reporter Joao Martins. In a personal report, emphasizing the fact that he was not entitled to speak in the name of the Navy, he made the following written declaration (with the approval of the Navy Ministry) about the UAO sightings at Trindade:

"1—An unidentified aerial object **was really seen** by some people on the deck of the NE 'Almirante Saldanha.' I was not a witness of the sighting because, at that moment, I was inside my cabin; however, I was called to the deck immediately after the event.

"2—The fact caused some natural excitation and the subsequent racing of people to the ship's deck, attracted by the shouts of those who sighted the object.

"3—The photographer Almiro Barauna

(See *Trindade Sightings*, page 6)

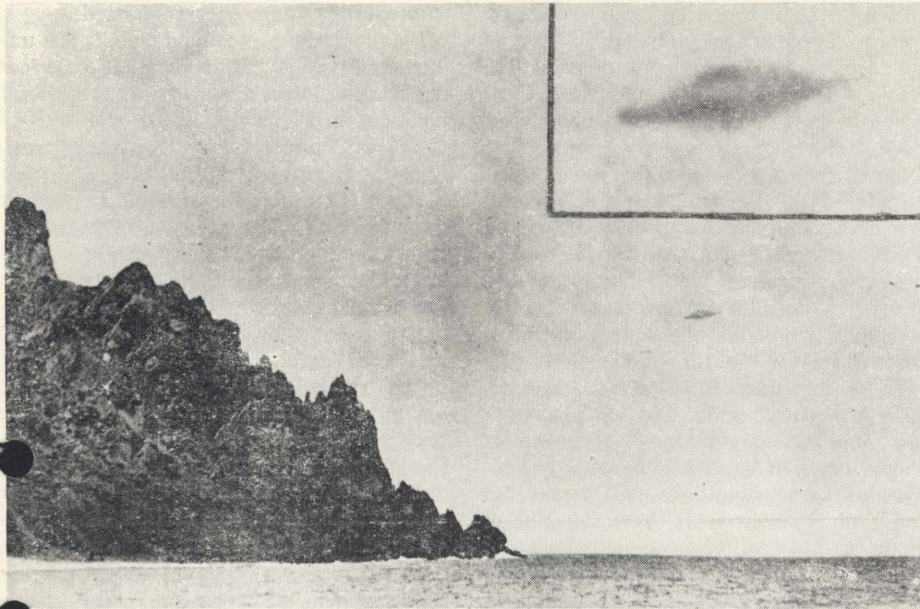


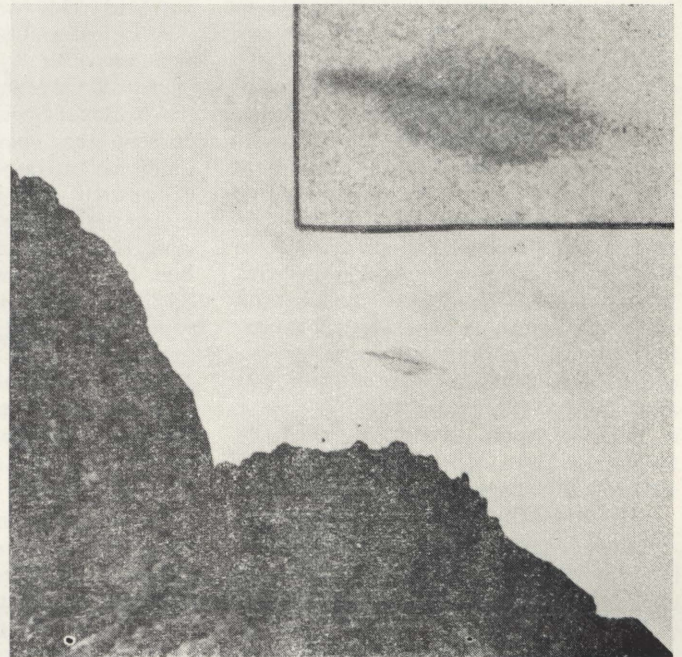
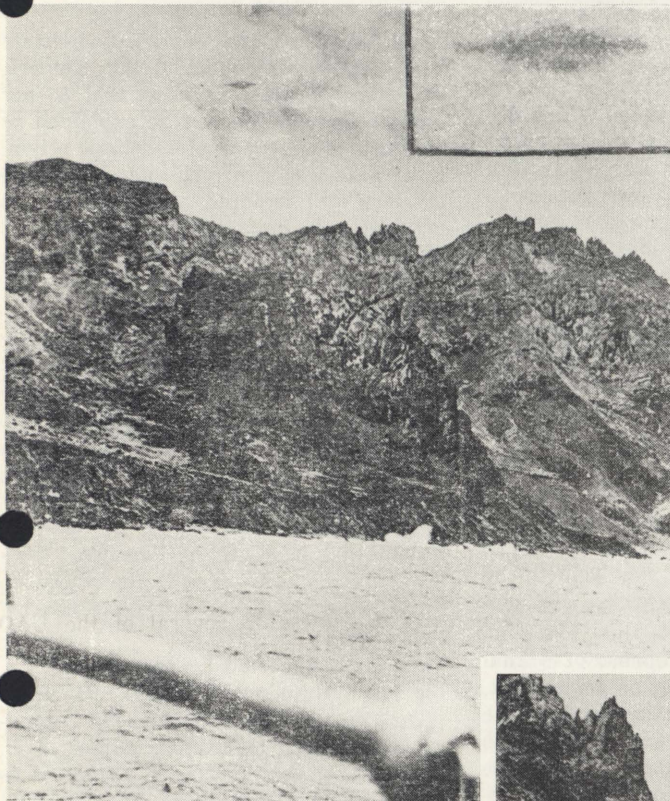
Photo 1, top left, shows the object approaching Trindade Island at low speed from the direction of the sea.

Photo 2, middle page, left, shows the object at the time it was behind Galo Crest.

Photo 3, middle page, right, shows the object shortly after it made a turn near Desejado Peak.

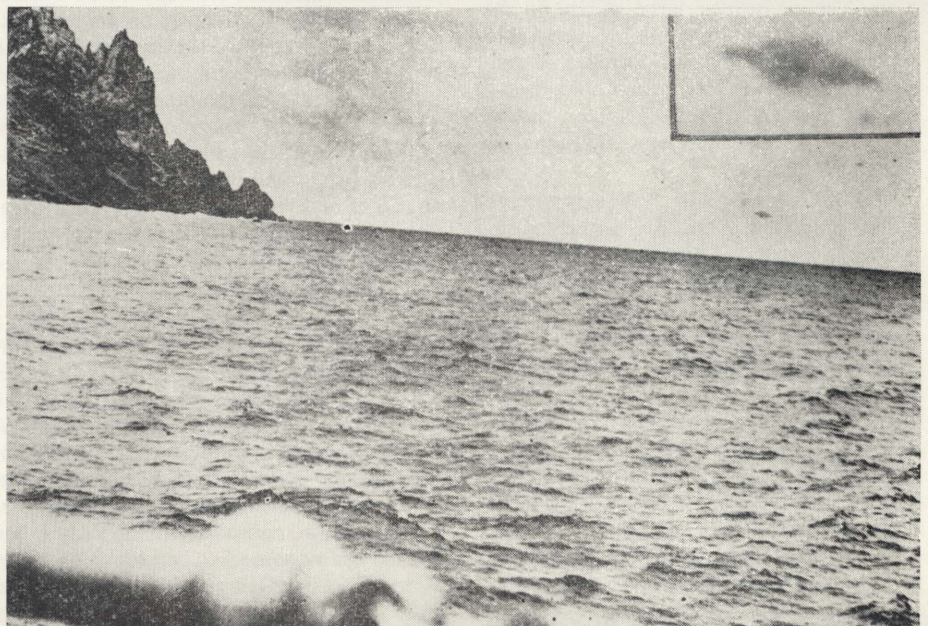
The last photo, Photo 4, bottom right, shows the object flying at high speed as it leaves the vicinity of the island.

This series is without a doubt the most detailed, informative group of UAO pictures ever taken. We are indebted to Dr. Fontes and Joao Martins for their efforts on our behalf, as well as to the editor of the magazine O Cruzeiro, for his cooperation in bringing these pictures to the field of UAO research.



THE FAMOUS IGY UAO PICTURES

Reproduced on this page are the four excellent pictures of a UAO photographed by photographer Almiro Barauna on 16 January 1958. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that a research organization has obtained first copies from the original negatives, along with independent analysis. For the full story, see Exclusive IGY photo analysis, Page 1, and Dr. Fontes' carefully documented series dealing with these photos in the January and March 1960 issues of the APRO Bulletin, and concluded in this issue beginning on page 4.



Trindade Sightings...

(Continued from page 4)

was on the deck with his camera and, after the happening, was under a deep nervous excitement. I stayed at his side all the time, in order to watch him develop the film.

"4—The film was developed in a photography laboratory prepared aboard, when Barauna was able to get his nerves under control—about an hour after the incident.

"5—The AF Captain Jose Teobaldo Viegas (retired) went with him into the darkroom, holding a flashlight during the film's development, while I waited outside.

"6—I saw the film immediately after it was developed, still wet, and—making a careful examination—I was able to determine:

"(a) that the pictures preceding the sequence connected with the object's passage corresponded with scenes taken aboard a few minutes before the incident;

"(b) that, in the pictures connected with the sighting, was visible, in different positions, an image looking like the object seen later on the copies—with details which only the enlargements made afterwards showed more clearly;

"(c) and that the two photos lost by Barauna because he was too nervous, or because he was pushed by other excited people around him—showed the sea and part of the Island's mountains;

"(d) the negatives referred to were seen by many people aboard.

"7—Afterwards, in Rio, I called Barauna (as we had prearranged) and brought him twice to the Navy Ministry.

"8—I warned Barauna against any publicity about the fact before the proper permission would be granted, and also that he would be informed as soon as the proper authorities decided to authorize the publication of the photographs.

"9—The negatives were given by Barauna to Navy authorities but were later returned again to him, through myself. On this occasion, however, I said he was free to use the pictures as he wished, under certain restrictions, for they belonged to him.

"10—At my request, and using paper I had supplied, Barauna prepared six complete series of the four photos and sixteen enlargements of details of the object.

"11—That was the fourth time that in the forty days preceding the incident the passage of an 'unidentified aerial object' over the Island of Trindade had been verified." Unquote

The amazing document transcribed above was printed in the magazine O CRUZEIRO, of May 3, 1958. It was the last official release on the UAO incidents at the Island of Trindade—and also the best. There is no doubt about the extra-

ordinary significance of such a report, for the information included in it was the last piece of evidence we needed to prove that Barauna's photographs are genuine—and good enough to show that UAOs are real, i.e., some type of vehicle flying through our atmosphere.

Incidentally, the analysis of the photographs outside the Navy also confirmed their authenticity. As said before, Barauna's negatives were taken to the "Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service," one of the best equipped photography laboratories in South America. On the even of February 22, 1958, Mr. Stefano (the laboratory's chief and top photography expert), together with a group of photo technicians, did a careful examination of the negatives. After several hours of rigorous tests, the commission came to the following conclusion: "It was established that no photographic tricks are involved. The negatives are normal." This written photo lab report was signed and sent to the Navy Ministry, where it was added to the UFO Secret Report which was later sent to the National Security Council. After discussing the accurate laboratory tests made in the Navy Photo Reconnaissance Laboratory and in the aerophotogrammetric lab, the top secret report emphasized that both examinations had proven that the photos were authentic. On the basis of such an evidence, concluded the report, the sighting of an unidentified aerial object in the skies of Trindade could be positively established. But the available data were not enough to make sure that the object was, in fact, a flying saucer—nor they added other elements to make easy its identification.

The information above was printed in the press (Sao Paulo DIARIO DA NOITE, February 22). The data related with the photo lab report were rechecked and confirmed, but only these.

This ended my investigation of Barauna's photographs. It must be pointed out, however, that the data included in the preceding paragraphs of this review do not represent the complete story of the Trindade affair. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the details not yet reported—at least those that might contribute to a better evaluation of the whole case. They will be listed in the following pages.

Trip of Major-General Thomas Darcy

On February 22, 1958, some of Rio's newspapers reported that copies of Barauna's photos had been sent to the U. S. to satisfy the request of authorities at the Pentagon. According to the information, the American embassy at Rio informed the Brazilian government about the interest they had to study the pictures and to compare them with other photos they possessed in the U. S. The Armed Forces General Staff, at Rio, had taken the necessary measures to deliver

immediately the copies requested.

By a curious "coincidence," an unexpected visitor arrived at Rio a few days later. He came in a Pan American airliner, on February 26. He was Major-General Thomas Darcy, the USAF representative in the Brazil-U. S. A. Joint Military Commission for Defense. In an interview with the press, at the Galeao International Airport, he said:

"The reasons for my visit to Brazil are connected with several things. One of them is related with the supply of airplanes and equipment for Brazilian anti-submarine defense. On this trip I am going to discuss with Brazilian military authorities several problems of interest to both countries. Also I will make a visit, of course, to Salvador AF Base. I am going to discuss some secret matters, too."

The newspapermen then asked for his opinion about the Trindade sightings. His answer was the following:

"In the USAF we have a well-established viewpoint about flying saucers. We came to the conclusion that 85 per cent of these UFOs can be explained as natural phenomena of atmospheric origin. Regarding the other 15 per cent—the mystery still remains, and we prefer to withhold our opinions on the matter." (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO, ULTIMA HORA, O JORNAL, etc., February 27, 1958)

Major-General Thomas Darcy, former Commander of the 22nd Tactical Air Command, during World War II, has made several trips to Brazil in past years to discuss military problems with Brazilian authorities. His last trip, however, was a surprise. Even the military didn't expect it. On the other hand, no one suspected that it might be connected with the Trindade case—despite the reference to Salvador AFB, the AF Base nearest that Island.

The Facts Reported by Members of the NE "Almirante Saldanha" Garri

On February 24, 1958, the NE "Almirante Saldanha" arrived at Santos, S. P. Members of the crew were permitted to visit the town and there, for the first time, were contacted by the press. Their declarations were printed in two Sao Paulo's newspapers (FOLHA DA TARDE and O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, of February 25). All of them confirmed the passage of the UAO over the Island, watched by all members of the crew on the ship's deck at the time. Several of them had been eye-witnesses of the event. A Navy sergeant who refused to tell his name to the reporters, said that, "during the three days preceding the arrival of the ship, many inhabitants of the Island (including authorities) had spotted the passage of the 'object' several times. According to their reports, the UAO appeared between 10 and 11:30 a.m. over

(See Trindade Sightings, page 7)

Trindade Sightings . . .

(Continued from page 6)

the 'Galo Crest,' maneuvered in several directions, and disappeared into the horizon—to come back just a few seconds later. It then moved away at high speed and was gone. These sightings were interesting, but the real sensation had been the incident of January 16, because of the photographic evidence supporting it."

In the course of my personal investigation, I asked some friends in the Navy to verify the sergeant's story. They said the reports existed, but had been rejected due to the observers' lack of qualification and brief duration of the phenomena. At my request, they also rechecked the radar report. They confirmed Barauna's report. According to the radar technicians, the ship's radar set had picked up a target flying at supersonic speed the day before Barauna's sighting, at about 5:05 p.m. The operator had tried to switch the set to automatic tracking, but failed, and the strange body was not identified. However, as they were not alerted about flying saucers at that time, the radar technicians admitted the possibility of a defect in the set and rechecked it. They found that everything was normal.

Another bit of interesting information was reported by reporter Paulo M. Campos, writing in the newspaper DIARIO CARIOCA, of February 23, 1958. He said:

"I am going to tell you something about the flying saucer sighted at the Island of Trindade; something not yet printed in the papers. I cannot vouch for it, but my source is the best possible. According to my informant, more than one sighting of the flying saucer itself, what really made a deep impression on the Navy was the report that instruments like radio transmitters, and apparatus with magnetic needles, ceased operating while the flying object remained in the island's proximity. The Navy decided to consider this a top-secret fact."

Inside Navy circles, it was not possible to obtain any information of the fact. All sources interviewed by the press refused to confirm or deny the information. At my request, my Navy friends also rechecked it. They confirmed the data but failed to get further details concerning the event.

The UAO Sighted from the Tow Ship "Tridente"

In an interview with the press, Admiral Gerson Macedo Soares, the Navy General Secretary, confirmed the fact that a Navy officer had sighted a flying saucer near the coast of Espirito Santo (State). Com. Pedro Moreira, the public relations officer for the press, confirmed the information too. It is believed that this sighting was made from aboard the Navy tow ship "Tridente," and that the ship's C.O. as well as several officers and

sailors were the witnesses. (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, February 25, 1958)

I must confess that I was not impressed when I read this information in the papers. Those who saw the first part of this review know that, in the beginning of my investigation of the Trindade cases, I had received information about a sighting involving a Navy tow ship. Yet, according to my source, that ship was the "Triunfo" and the incident had occurred on January 2, 1958, near the coast of Bahia. That press report was not correct, I thought.

However, just a few days later, I saw again the name "Tridente." This time it appeared in an official document, the Congressional inquiry approved by the House of Representatives (item 8) on February 27, which was already transcribed in the first part of this review. Now I was impressed. I rechecked my information but got the same answers. Yet something was wrong. I was inclined to believe that the discrepancy might be due to a confusion of names, for the lack of a better explanation. It was then that I was startled by some amazing information. Someone told me that the C.O. of the "Tridente" had sighted the UAO, near the Espirito Santo coast, on the same day of the Barauna case—i.e., on January 16, 1958. The same source confirmed the other sighting too.

The next thing was to try to get more data on the "Tridente" sighting. I enlisted the aid of several friends and we tried to get an account of other UAO sightings on the Espirito Santo coast that day. One of them was lucky and got a report about a similar object in that area. The sighting had been witnessed by a physician, Dr. Ezio Azevedo Fundao (Director, Surgery Service, Pedro Ernesto Hospital, Rio de Janeiro), his father, wife, and two sisters. Dr. Fundao has a summer house on the Beach Coast (Villa Velha), Espirito Santo, half an hour out from Vitoria (the State capital). That night, the doctor's car was parked on a small road beside the house, and was hit and practically destroyed by a truck. The whole family was awakened by the crash and went outside to see what had happened.

When everything was normal again, at 2:30 a.m., one of the doctor's sisters called the attention of the others to a bright object that hovered over the Rocky Islands, at a distance of about 2400 feet from the observers and about 600 feet above the ground. It remained there, motionless, for about 40 minutes. It finally disappeared when it was covered by thick, low-flying clouds that moved across the sky.

That object's shape was exactly the same as the UAO to be photographed over the Island of Trindade less than twelve hours later. Its spherical body

appeared to be translucent, with a silvery light. The ring looked like aluminum shining in the sunlight. The UAO's size was, according to the observers, like that of a "Convair" plane. A beam of light was emitted from its bottom projecting toward the sea below. This searchlight was steady and moved from one side to another.

The object was too bright to be a lighted balloon. As the night was clear, its outlines were sharply defined against the sky. It was obviously a craft of some sort. It couldn't be an airplane because airplanes don't hover in one spot, and it was not atmospheric phenomena. The observers heard no sound and they were away from all city noises.

By a coincidence or not, the beacon at the Barra lighthouse, located at the same area, collapsed at the hour the UAO was sighted to reappear only fifty minutes later. By another coincidence, the Navy tow ship "Tridente" was within about two miles of the site that same night. From the ship's deck, the C.O. had spotted the object at approximately the same time.

We talked to Dr. Fundao about his sighting. He emphasized the fact that he didn't know what the UAO was, but he was sure it was something he had never seen before. . . . He was also interviewed by reporter Joao Martins, and his report was published in the magazine O CRUZEIRO, of June 7, 1958.

The Last Sightings on the Island of Trindade

After the happenings of January 16, 1958, the Brazilian Navy decided to set up special photographic equipment at Trindade. This camera project included automatic cameras with telephoto lenses which were to be kept ready to photograph any new UAO appearance, at any time. Technicians handling the equipment were to stay at their posts day and night—each man being substituted by another every four hours.

I don't know if the system worked as planned. But I was informed that a UAO reappeared over the Island on March 7, 1958, in the daytime. One of the observers, a Navy doctor, tried to photograph it with his camera—but nothing appeared on the negatives.

The UAO was sighted again on October 5, 1958, at 8 p.m. It was described as a luminous object, round-shaped and encircled by a bright, red glow, moving across the sky at high speed. It hovered over the Island for about 4 minutes, then it moved away toward the northeast at tremendous speed and was gone. The sentry who saw it was so scared that he forgot to alert the garrison while the object was still in sight.

These sightings were not published in the Brazilian press.

(See *Trindade Sightings*, page 8)

Trindade Sightings...

(Continued from page 7)

The UAO Sightings at the Island of Fernando Noronha

Fernando Noronha is another small rocky island in the South Atlantic Ocean between the Brazilian coast and the African continent. Unlike Trindade, it is placed along the route of the U. S. guided missiles fired from Cape Canaveral in the direction of Ascension Island. Because of this strategic position, the island was selected two years ago as the place for a U. S. guided missile and satellite tracking station. According to the military treaty between the two countries, the instruments set up over the island to track high, fast-moving objects—the guided missiles and satellites—were to be operated by American crews and Brazilian technicians working together. As soon as the tracking station was built, it was put into operation together with the already existing tracking system net.

Recently one of the Brazilian technicians working at the tracking station arrived at Rio to see his family. He stayed here for a few weeks. He told us a startling story. He said that the first UAO sightings over Fernando Noronha occurred the same day the station had begun its operations.

An ICBM had been fired from the Atlantic Missile Range in Florida, and as it roared up into the stratosphere and fell back to earth, the crews at Fernando Noronha were ready to record its flight. Suddenly a target was picked up on the radar screens. It was the rocket and the station started to track it. But a few seconds later another "rocket" was spotted moving along the same trajectory. Something was wrong. They had been called to track one rocket but the radars had picked up two rockets. A radio message was immediately sent asking for an explanation. There was no explanation, was the answer, for only one missile had been fired. The radar operators said that the second target looked real, too, but it was "explained away" as a reflection caused by an inversion layer.

The "ghost rockets" continued to be picked up, however, almost every time a guided missile was being tracked by the station. Soon it became clear that those fast-moving objects chasing the guided missiles were real too. They were sighted by every person at Fernando Noronha. Sometimes only one was spotted, sometimes they came in pairs, sometimes a whole formation including three or four unknowns was sighted. Some of them followed the rocket they were tracking during the whole tracking sequence. But others changed course and went in another direction. And a few even stopped for a time over the Island. Most of them were round-shaped and their performances showed clearly that

they were UAOs—not guided missiles.

Besides the UAO activity connected with the guided missile tests, UAOs began to appear over the Island at almost regular intervals—"as if they were patrolling the area," concluded our informant. He also said that all those sightings were classified, and that his name could not be used in connection with the information if it was published.

* * *

In the light of the information about the UAO activities in the area of Fernando Noronha, it is not difficult to guess what they were doing over Trindade. Taking into account all of the evaluated data, it is evident that these UAOs are spy-ships. They are keeping every guided missile test range, satellite launching base, and tracking station around this world under close watch all the time. When they detected signs of activity on Trindade they started an investigation to discover what we were doing there. For some time, they probably suspected the new base to be somehow connected with our rocket and satellite tests. As soon as the obvious peaceful character of the meteorological studies performed there was established, the UAOs abandoned the survey—to concentrate on more important targets. Fernando Noronha is one of these targets. The UAOs are still being sighted there.

These conclusions are based on the facts—all of the facts related with the remarkable sequence of military UAO reports included in this review. You may accept or reject them. Yet, you cannot deny the fact that the evidence presented is more than enough to prove that UAOs are real objects. And if you are one of those who accuse UAO researchers of creating the mystery of the flying saucers, believing what they want to believe and rejecting all other possibilities, I have for you the unbiased opinion of Colonel Joao Adil de Oliveira, former head of the Brazilian Air Force investigation of these strange objects in the sky. If you cannot meet his challenge, then you shall have to revise your ideas on the subject. In an interview with the press, on February 28, 1958, he said the words that will be used to close this review. They are:

"It is impossible to deny any more the existence of flying saucers at the present time. Regarding the Trindade photographs, I see no reason for disbelief, neither to admit that the photographer would dare to take the risk of a public exposé of his fraud (if it was the case) nor to think that reporter Joao Martins—an expert on the matter and a responsible newspaperman—would accept the photographic evidence for publication without a previous examination to test its authenticity. And, to close the issue, the Navy High Command itself released

an official note confirming the photos' authenticity.

"The flying saucer is not a ghost from another dimension, or a mysterious dragon. It is a fact confirmed by material evidence. There are thousands of documents, photos, and sighting reports demonstrating its existence. For instance, when I went to the AF High Command to discuss the flying saucers I called for ten witnesses—military (AF officers) and civilians—to report their evidence about the presence of flying saucers in the skies of Rio Grande do Sul, and over Gravataí AFB; some of them had seen UFOs with the naked eye, others with high powered optical instruments. more than two hours the phenomenon was present in the sky, impressing the selected audience: officers, engineers, technicians, etc.

"How to doubt?" Unquote (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO, Feb. 28, 1958.

Physical Evidence...

(Continued from page 3)

own conclusions about the "behind the scenes" happenings from 9 March to the present. The foregoing material is food for thought.

AN OPEN LETTER TO APRO MEMBERS

For the past eight and one-half years I have served as director for APRO. I have done my best at all times, and would like to call upon the members to lend their unstinted support during the present emergency brought about by the relocation of headquarters to Tucson, Arizona.

The main present objective, besides the moving itself, is to gather another working staff to handle the large correspondence. This will take time, of course, and during the time that it will take to acquaint myself with newspapers and printing offices in the new location, spare time will be at a premium. Tucson will present new problems, mainly those entailing commuting from the APRO office to printing offices, etc.

There will be no July 1960 issue of the Bulletin because of this move, but the Bulletin will either be issued at a later date or coupled with a future issue. I feel at present, however, that the September issue will be on schedule; at least I sincerely hope so. If not, I hope the members will try to understand.

Our next issue will outline the step-by-step military reconnaissance of the earth which has been carried out by the UAO in the past 13 years. It will also deal with possible explanation for the divergent types of UAO crews.

—Coral Lorenzen, Director.